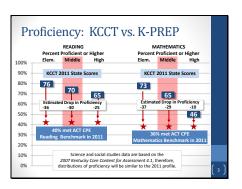


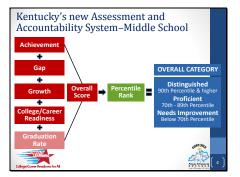
Slide 2



Before we get into the main part of the presentation, I wanted to bring you up to date on

Assessment and accountability...





Each school and district will receive an overall score on a scale from 1 to 100. Those scores will be rank-ordered by district and by elementary, middle and high school levels; then percentiles will be established so that each school and district will receive a percentile rank.

Schools and districts also will receive overall classifications, based on their overall scores:

Distinguished – the top 10 percent of districts or schools from the elementary, middle and high school levels (90th percentile)

Proficient – in the top 30 percent of districts or schools from the elementary, middle and high school levels (70th percentile)

Needs Improvement – schools/districts falling outside of the Proficient or Distinguished categories and not meeting their AMOs (at or below the 69th percentile)

Slide 5

Other Labels Applied to Schools: Reward School – Schools of Distinction and Highest-Performing Progressing – Moving in the right direction Focus School – Underperforming schools; low achievement gap scores; low graduation rates The 2012 overall score will need to improve each year starting in 2013 Improvement Goal is the Annual Measurable Objective (AMO) If school meets AMO, it is labeled as Progressing Priority School – Current PLA schools

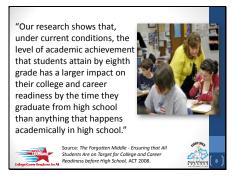


Slide 7



Delivery Targets Circle animates on with click

Slide 8



The implication is clear: if we want not merely to improve but maximize the college and career readiness of our students we need to intervene before high school, in the upper elementary and middle grades.

	KENTUCKY						NATION
SUBJECT	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Norms set in 2010*
English	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.0	13.9	14.3	14.7
Mathematics	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.5
Reading	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.6
Science	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.6
Composite	14.5	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.5
Science							16.

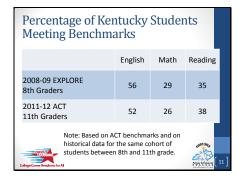
The good news is that since 2006 KY has seen a gradual increase in EXPLORE scores statewide –
The problem is the growth hasn't been

fast enough.

Slide 10



Slide 11



If their EXPLORE scores indicate that a student is not on track for college readiness they will receive interventions that begin in the 8th grade and continue at the high school until the student has mastered the concepts. We must focus on getting more students on target for college and career readiness by the end of eighth grade, so that they are prepared to maximize the educational opportunity of high school.



Slide 13



SREB convened a middle grades commission, chaired by North Carolina Bev Perdue and comprised of state chiefs, key state department staff, legislators, state board leaders, principals, teachers, from SREB states as well as leadership from the James B. Hunt Institute, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation.

State senator Jack Westwood and I represented Kentucky.



Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) Middle Grades Commission Targets for Improvement * At least 90 percent of 8th graders graduate from high school. * At least 80 percent of high school graduates pursue postsecondary education and training. * At least two-thirds of them finish a college degree or career-related credential.

Slide 16

Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) Middle Grades Commission

Recommendations

- Common standards tied to college and career readiness
- Student learning that is based on what works according to research and what doesn't (dropping programs and policies that do not improve student learning)
- Literacy as a strategy for learning in **all** courses
- Improving teachers' expertise in their subjects, especially in math and science





Slide 17

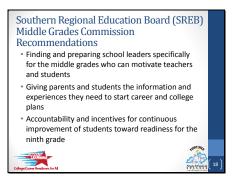
Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) Middle Grades Commission

Recommendations

- Teaching at-risk students a grade-level curriculum and providing them with the help and support needed to succeed
- Professional development as a continuing process for principals and teachers to improve their instructional practices incrementally, according to students' needs
- Integrating science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) to help students discover their interests and aptitudes in emerging careers.



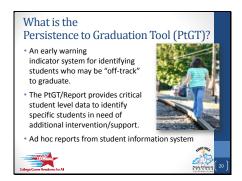




Slide 19



Want to highlight just a few...specifically Persistence to Graduation Tool Literacy and Math initiatives taking place as part of the Kentucky Middle Grade Schools of Innovation



PtGT Indicators and Weights Student level data is collected and weighted for the following areas: number of days absent grades retained credits attempted migrant LEP nomeless gender, age, age equivalent truancy, behavior, suspensions, expulsions Interventions can be put in place to get students back on track

Slide 22



Slide 23

Math (MDC) and Literacy (LDC) Design Collaboratives

- MDC model puts students in the center of problemsolving and builds student's understanding of math concepts by working through problems rather than memorizing formulas
- LDC model provides language arts assignments designed to require deeper thinking and stronger writing in English, science and social studies classes. Writing tasks push students to read analytically, synthesize ideas from multiple articles and connect that kind of learning to what they've picked up from classroom lectures or labs

Math (MDC) and Literacy (LDC) Design Collaboratives • Goal of the work is to provide educators with the means to: • Develop high-quality instructional tasks (LDC) • Implement these instructional tasks in various classroom settings • Participate in professional development with key experts • Implement formative assessment lessons to improve teaching and learning (MDC)

Slide 25





